Bear River Basin, Targeted At-Risk Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Conservation Actions ²	
Oncorhynchus clarkii utah	Bonneville Cutthroat Trout	G4T4, S3	See conservation actions for Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout.	
Plegadis chihi	White-faced Ibis	G5, S2B	Acquiring water rights for existing wetland sites used by ibis for nesting is a crucial step toward ensuring the persistence of these colonies (Ivey and Herziger 2005). Providing stable water levels at colony sites during the nesting period also would aid in breeding success. Disturbance at the colony should be minimized and a minimum buffer zone of 100–180m (309–557 ft) should be maintained (Oakleaf et al. 1996).	
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	G4, S3B	Primary conservation actions focused on maintaining or increasing current population numbers in Idaho should include enhancing nest substrates, maintaining prey populations (ground squirrels, etc.), and mitigating development impacts from wind farm turbines, mining, pipeline construction, and urbanization (Bechard and Schmutz 1995). Better data on mortality rates of migrating ferruginous hawks (and other raptors) as a result of wind farm development are needed.	
Grus canadensis	Sandhill Crane	G5, S3B	See Sandhill Crane under Upper Henrys Fork.	
Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew	G5, S2B	See Long-billed Curlew under Upper Henrys Fork.	
Phalaropus tricolor	Wilson's Phalarope	G5, S3B	Burning (Eldridge 1992) and mowing (Kantrud 1981) may improve upland nesting habitat for this species. Grazing may potentially improve nesting habitat, however cattle should not be present in the area during the breeding season (Dechant et al. 2003 <i>a</i>). Because Wilson's phalaropes	
Wetland Rare Plants		T _		
Salicornia rubra	Red Glasswort	G5, S2	Protect wetland habitat by conservation easement. Many wetland species	
Salix glauca	Gray Willow	G5, S2	would benefit by the elimination or reduction in livestock grazing and the	
Salix candida	Hoary Willow	G5, S2	control of invasive plants. Exclosures around known populations are also	
Spiranthes diluvialis	Ute Lady's Tresses	Threatene d, G2, S1	beneficial. Maintenance of natural processes, such as controlling minimum water flows, is critical to wetland preservation.	
Thalictrum dasycarpum	Purple Meadow-rue	G5, S2		

Other species-at-risk that are expected to benefit from the proposed conservation actions in the Bear River Basin include:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ¹
Lepidomeda copei	Northern Leatherside Chub	G1G2, S2
Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog	G5, S2
Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan	G4, S1B, S2N
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	G5, S5B, S2N
Centrocercus urophasianus	Greater Sage-Grouse	G4, S2
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	American White Pelican	G3, S1B
Egretta alba	Great Egret	G5, S1B
Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	G5, S2B
Ardea alba	Cattle Egret	G5, S2B
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night- heron	G5, S2B
Haliaertus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Threatened, G4, S3B, S4N
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's Hawk	G5, S3B
Himantopus mexicanu	Black-necked Stilt	G5, S3B
Recurvirostra Americana	American Avocet	G5, S5B

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ¹				
Larus pipixcan	Franklin's Gull	G4/G5, S2B				
Larus californicus	California Gull	G5, S2B, S3N				
Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern	G5, S1B				
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	G4, S1B				
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	G4T4, S2B				
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	G5, S4				
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow	G5, S3B				
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper Sparrow	G5, S2B				
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch	G5, S2B				
Sorex merriami	Merriam's Shrew	G5, S2				
Sorex nanus	Dwarf Shrew	G4, S2				
Spermophilus elegans	Wyoming Ground Squirrel	G5, S3				
Spermophilus variegatus	Rock Squirrel	G5, S1				
Thomomys idahoensis	Idaho Pocket Gopher	G4, S3				